

Description

[PHOTORESIST TRIMMING PROCESS]

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0001] Field of the Invention

[0002] The invention relates to a photoresist trimming process, and more particularly to a photoresist trimming process incorporating oxide gases into the etchant.

[0003] Background Description

[0004] In photolithographic mask fabrication, it is typically preferable for the sidewalls of the mask to be as perpendicular to a reference surface as possible. Typically, the sidewalls are preferred to be perpendicular to the base surface of the substrate. However, an unwanted resist or-mask foot or scum may form a generally sloping structure which is narrow at its top, and broadens towards its bottom. That is, the mask foot is an extension of mask material extending from a mask sidewall into the opening in the mask bounded by the sidewall.

[0005] A mask foot may typically protrude about 20 nm from a

sidewall of a mask about 3000 Å thick. Where the sidewall bounds a trench in the mask on the order of about 500 nm, a 20 nm foot represents about a 10% error when the underlying layer is imaged using the mask, when considering that the opposite sidewall will have a similar mask foot. Such large mask errors complicate the design process and reduce manufacture yield.

[0006] Because the resist foot tends to be copied into any structure etched by the etchant, the foot typically forms a defect on the image photoresist. This defect is then replicated when the lower substrate is etched using the photoresist mask to guide the etching of the substrate.

[0007] Accordingly, methods have been developed in an attempt to remove and/or reduce the size of the resist foot. One method to reduce the size of the resist foot includes using a higher power level of radiation when exposing the photoresist, and/or using an etchant having higher selectivity to etch photoresist.

[0008] However, exposing the resist at higher power levels, and/or etching the resist with a more selective etchant typically damages that portion of the photoresist mask which is desired to be left intact. Such damage typically includes weakening the photoresist mask and thus reducing the

ability of the photoresist mask to form precision or critical edges.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

[0009] In a first aspect of the invention, a method of photoresist trimming includes the steps of forming a resist foot in a trench, and removing the resist foot found in the trench during a trimming process.

[0010] In another aspect of the invention, a method of forming an imaging mask includes the steps of arranging an opaque layer on a transparent substrate, and arranging a mask material on the opaque layer. The method also includes imaging the mask with a prescribed pattern, and trimming an etched mask with a trimming gas comprising O_2 and at least one other oxide gas.

[0011] In another aspect of the invention, a trim gas for etching a mask foot formed at a base of a sidewall pattern includes O_2 and at least one other oxide gas comprising at least any one of CO_2 , SO_2 , and NO_2 .

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0012] Figure 1 is an illustration of a structure to be imaged;

[0013] Figure 2 is an illustration of a trench with a resist foot in a mask;

- [0014] Figure 3 is an illustration of a trimming process in accordance with an embodiment of the invention; and
- [0015] Figure 4 shows steps implementing the trimming process of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

- [0016] Embodiments of the invention are directed to improving the accuracy of mask or resist imaging and sidewall formation by formulating a trimming or descum etchant which selectively etches a resist foot while polymerizing the upper surface of the resist mask. Accordingly, embodiments of the invention are configured to form a more accurate mask by creating straighter mask sidewalls by selectively removing an unwanted resist foot at the base of a resist sidewall without significantly thinning the resist mask. Referring to Figure 1, an example of a structure to be etched 10 is shown. The structure 10 includes a substrate of a transparent material 12. On top of the transparent material 12 is an opaque material 14 and on top of the opaque material 14 is a photoresist 16. Examples of such a structure include a mask which will be imaged and used for further lithographic imaging. Such a mask typically has a layer of quartz as the transparent substrate onto which a layer of chromium is formed as the opaque

layer. The layer of chromium will typically have a photoresist deposited thereon.

[0017] The resist is typically an organic resist which is usually spin-coated onto the opaque material 12 in preparation for photolithographic imaging. An example of an organic resist suitable to be used with embodiments of the invention include a chemical amplified resist (CAR). After the structure 10 is formed, it is then exposed 18 using a photolithographic imaging device. Typically the photolithographic imaging device is an E-beam writer. However, other imaging devices may be used in accordance with the principles of the invention.

[0018] Referring to Figure 2, a developer 20 is applied to the photoresist 16 to form a trench 22 in the resist. The developer 20 can include any of the solvents well known in the art for developing a photoresist.

[0019] The developer 20 will form a trench 22 having a sidewall 28 in the photoresist 16 according to how the photoresist 16 was exposed to radiation. Accordingly, the trench 22 is formed in the region of the photoresist 16 which was exposed by the radiation 18. Consequently, the trench 22 is formed in a prescribed pattern where the prescribed pattern should be accurately represented by the trench 22.

The developing of the trench 22 stops at the opaque layer 14. Thus, the opaque layer 14 is exposed along the bottom of the trench 22.

[0020] The developer 20, in addition to forming a trench 22 in the photoresist 16, will leave behind a mask or resist foot 24 at the lower section of each photoresist sidewall 28. Thus, the sidewall 28 will have an irregular and unwanted extension protruding from its lower section which deviates from the desired image to be formed in the photoresist 16.

[0021] More specifically, the resist foot 24 typically has an irregular sloping shape which generally starts about the middle of the sidewall 28 of the trench 22. The resist foot 24 thus forms a sloping shoulder from about the middle of the sidewall 28 protruding into the trench 22 at the bottom of the sidewall 28. Accordingly, even though the trench 22 has a prescribed width and is developed to that width near the top of the trench 22, the processes of the imaging and developing steps will leave residual mask material near the bottom of the trench 22 which forms the mask foot 24 and thus will partially mask a portion of the opaque layer 14 which was otherwise intended to be removed in a subsequent etching process.

[0022] Referring to Figure 3, a trim step includes trimming away the resist foot 24 using a combination of O_2 and an oxide gas. The oxide gases may include, for example, CO_2 , SO_2 , or NO_2 , as well as other oxide gases. Together, the O_2 and the other oxide gases form a trimming gas 26. The O_2 and other oxide gas may form the trimming gas 26 in a wide range of mixing ratios ranging from about 1 to 50, to about 1 to 1 to about 50:1. In one embodiment, the mixture of gases comprising O_2 and at least one other gaseous oxide is in a ratio of ranging from 1:10 to about 10:1.

[0023] In one embodiment, O_2 , and CO_2 may be used in a ratio of about 1:3. In this one specific embodiment, the CO_2 is a heavier gas and thus a more vigorous ion bombardment is provided during the descum process which removes the resist footing and thus results in a straighter sidewall. The CO_2 is selected because it forms a carbon barrier layer, which is a polymerization process, on the top surface of the resist. This results in a minimum resist thickness loss, allowing ion bombardment to take place on the resist image sidewalls.

[0024] Additionally, the trimming gas 26 may include more than just one oxide gas and thus may include O_2 , and CO_2 , as

well as SO_2 , and even NO_2 , etc. in various mixing ratios. For example, the trimming gas 26 may be formed substantially of O_2 and CO_2 with little, if any other constituents. Additionally, the trimming gas may be formed from a combination of O_2 , CO_2 , and SO_2 .

[0025] The trimming gas 26 is typically applied to the photoresist 16 through a dry etching process. For example, the trimming gas 26 may be applied to the photoresist 16 to remove the resist foot 24 through a plasma etching process. When the trimming gas 26 is used in a plasma etching process, the trimming gas 26 is typically held at a pressure of about 99 milliTorr (mT). However, a wide range of other pressures may be used ranging from about 1 mT to about 1,000 mT. Additionally, narrower pressure ranges, such as 1 mT to 100 mT, may also be used. Finally even narrower pressure ranges such as 95 mT to 105 mT, may be used. Further parameters applied in the plasma etching process are typical of other plasma etching processes well known in the art.

[0026] Mixing the trimming gas 26 typically occurs in the plasma during a plasma etching process. Thus the O_2 and other gaseous oxides may be introduced directly into an etching chamber where they mix together just prior and during

the etching process. Alternatively, the gases may be pre-mixed just prior to injecting into the etching chamber.

[0027] When the trimming gas 26 is applied to remove the resist foot 24 through a plasma etching process, the oxide and the other gaseous oxides interact with the resist material and selectively reduce or remove the resist foot 24, and additionally harden or strengthen an upper surface of the mask 16 forming a hardened layer 30 of the photoresist 16. The hardened layer 30 may include polymerizing an upper layer of the photoresist 16 and/or forming a carbon buildup in the hardened layer 30 of the photoresist 16.

[0028] Accordingly, the trimming process or trimming gas 26 has the advantages of reducing or removing a resist foot 24 from the sidewall 28 of a trench 22 in a photoresist 16. Consequently, the sidewall 28 of the trench 22 is etched and trimmed to be substantially perpendicular to an upper surface or a lower surface of the photoresist 16 as well as being substantially perpendicular to an upper surface of the underlying opaque layer 14.

[0029] Although the examples of Figures 1 through 3 show the trimming process being applied to a structure including a transparent layer underneath an opaque layer with the photoresist thereupon, the trimming process may be uti-

lized in virtually any situation where a trench having a resist foot needs to have a straight sidewall, and the trimming gases will not harm other material in the structure being trimmed.

[0030] Table 1 shows examples of results from trimming processes.

Table 1

Lot #	Process Description	CD SEM Post Etch Cr (X,Y) (3Sigma)	DUV KMS Post Etch Cr (X,Y) (3Sigma)
		nm	nm
J7D23000JV	O ₂ low pressure descum,	17, 18	17, 16
J7D23001JV	O ₂ /CO ₂ high pressure descum	14, 14	15, 15
J7D23003JV	O ₂ high pressure descum	17, 18	17, 17

[0031] Column 1 labeled "Lot #" indicates a particular wafer which was subjected to the trimming process. Column 2 labeled "Process Description" indicates whether the trim or des-

cum step was high pressure or low pressure, and whether a gaseous oxide was included to trim. For example, lot J7D23001JV was performed with O_2/CO_2 high pressure descum.

[0032] Column 3 labeled "CD SEM Post Etch Cr (X,Y) (3 sigma)" indicates a deviation of the sidewall in nm of a Cr mask formed when using a photoresist trimmed in accordance with the invention, as determined by a scanning electron microscope measurement. Column 4 labeled "DUV KMS Post Etch Cr (X,Y) (3 sigma)" indicates a deviation of the sidewall in nm of a Cr mask formed when using a photoresist trimmed in accordance with the invention as determined by an optical interferometry measurement. Thus, Columns 3 and 4 show that a chrome mask formed by a photoresist mask trimmed using a gaseous oxide trimming gas has a repeatability of about 14 nm and 15 nm, respectively, as determined by two different measurement techniques. This has a substantial improvement over non-oxide gas trims at 16–18 nm (J7D23000JV and J7D23003JV), as determined by the two measurement techniques.

[0033] Figure 4 shows steps of one embodiment, implementing the trimming process of the invention. At step 400, a sta-

bilization step is performed. The stabilization step, in one embodiment, includes (i) time = 50 seconds, (ii) pressure = 99 mT, (iii) Cl = 0.1 sccm, O₂ = 45 sccm and CO₂ = 50 sccm. At step 410, a light step is performed. The light step may include, for example, (i) time = 7 seconds, (ii) pressure = 99 mT, (iii) RF power = 125 watts and (iv) Cl = 0.1 sccm, O₂ = 45 sccm and CO₂ = 50 sccm. Next, at step 420, a descum step in accordance with the invention is performed. In one example, this step may include (i) time = process seconds, (ii) pressure = 99 mT, (iii) RF power = 125 watts and (iv) Cl = 0.1 sccm, O₂ = 18 sccm and CO₂ = 50 sccm.

[0034] While the invention has been described in terms of exemplary embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be practiced with modifications and in the spirit and scope of the appended claims.